

ATTENTION PARENTS!

FREE H1N1 Influenza Vaccination will be provided at your child's school!

Due to the rapid spread of a new influenza virus called the 2009 H1N1 influenza (flu) virus in the United States, and higher infection rates of persons age 24 and younger, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices has recommended that children and young adults aged 6 months through 24 years be vaccinated against 2009 H1N1 as soon as the vaccine is available.

What is H1N1 flu?

The 2009 H1N1 flu (sometimes called Swine Flu) is caused by a new and very different strain of influenza virus that is spreading worldwide among people. The virus has caused illness ranging from mild to severe, including hospitalizations and deaths in adults and children.

How serious is the flu?

The flu can be very serious, especially for younger children and young people of any age who have one or more chronic medical conditions. These conditions include asthma or other lung problems, diabetes, weakened immune systems, kidney disease, heart problems and neurological and neuromuscular disorders. These conditions can result in a more severe illness when a young person is infected with influenza, including the new H1N1 virus.

How does it spread and how can I protect my child?

H1N1 spreads from person to person through coughs and sneezes of people who are sick with influenza. People may also get sick by touching objects or surfaces with the flu viruses on it and then touching their mouth or nose or eyes. Vaccination is the single best way to protect your child from this potentially serious disease. It is also very important to wash hands often with soap and water especially after coughing or sneezing. Keep your child home if they are sick. Keep them from school for 24 hours after fever is gone.

Where can I get an H1N1 vaccine for my child?

The Richmond City Health District has joined with Richmond Public Schools to give the 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine to children at school. There is no cost for the vaccine. Children under 10 years old will need an additional booster shot 4 weeks later at scheduled school clinics.

How is H1N1 vaccine given?

The vaccine is available as an injectable vaccine (shot), and as a nasal spray (LAIV). Vaccinations at Richmond Public School for middle and high school students will be shots (needle) with injectable vaccine and also by nasal spray vaccine if desired.

If you have any questions about the school vaccination clinics, please contact your school nurse or call the Richmond City Health District at 205-3737. Please call your child's health-care provider for personal health questions concerning H1N1 flu and your family. If you have any questions about H1N1 flu or vaccine, call 1-877-ASK-VDH3 or visit the following websites: www.cdc.gov, www.flu.gov, or www.vdh.virginia.gov.

RICHMOND CITY HEALTH DISTRICT





STUDENT 2009 H1N1 INFLUENZA VACCINATION CONSENT FORM

SECTION A: STUDENT INFORMATION

Name (Last, First, Middle) :

Date of Birth: / /

Age: _____

Gender: ♂ M ♀ F

School: _____

Grade: _____

Home Room Teacher: _____

SECTION B: PARENT/GUARDIAN INFORMATION

Name (Last, First, Middle) :

Address: _____

City/State: _____

Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Home: _____

Work: _____

Cell: _____

SECTION C: SCREENING FOR VACCINE ELIGIBILITY

If your child has already been vaccinated with **2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine**, please tell us the number of doses and dates of vaccination.

Ⓢ **Dose 1** Date received: month _____ day _____ year _____ Form (please circle): nasal spray shot

Ⓢ **Dose 2** Date received: month _____ day _____ year _____ Form (please circle): nasal spray shot

SECTION D: STUDENT HEALTH HISTORY

The following questions will help us know if your child can get the 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine. Please mark either **Yes** or **No** for each question. Do not leave any question unanswered.

If you answer "NO" to all of the following questions, your child can probably get the influenza vaccine. If you answer "YES" to one or more of the following questions, your child may be able to get the H1N1 vaccine, but we will contact you to discuss your options.

	Yes	No
1. Has your child ever had a serious allergic reaction to eggs or the antibiotic gentamicin?	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
2. Has your child ever had a serious reaction to a previous dose of seasonal flu vaccine?	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
3. Has your child ever had Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), (i.e. paralysis) within 6 weeks after receiving a flu vaccine?	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
4. Does your child have any other serious allergies that you know of? Please list: _____	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
5. Is your child taking any prescription medication to prevent or treat flu?	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
6. Does your child have asthma, wheezing, difficulty breathing, or lung disease?	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
7. Does your child have a long-term health problem such as heart disease, kidney disease, metabolic disease (e.g., diabetes), or blood disorders (e.g., anemia)?	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
8. Does your child have a weakened immune system caused by cancer, cancer treatment (e.g., x-rays or drugs), HIV/AIDS, other disorders, or medicine (e.g. steroids)?	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
9. Does your child live with or have a close contact with anyone with a severely weakened immune system requiring care in a protected environment (such as a hospitalized family member receiving chemotherapy)?	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
10. Is your child receiving aspirin or other aspirin-containing therapy?	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
11. Has your child received a MMR (measles/mumps/rubella), varicella (chickenpox), or the live intranasal seasonal influenza vaccine (LAIV) within the past 4 weeks?	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
12. Does your child have a muscle or nerve disorder (such as cerebral palsy) that can lead to breathing or swallowing problems?	Ⓢ	Ⓢ
13. Is your child pregnant or nursing?	Ⓢ	Ⓢ

SECTION E: CONSENT FOR CHILD'S VACCINATION

I have read the **2009 H1N1 Influenza CDC Vaccination Information Statements (VIS)** for the H1N1 influenza shot and for the nasal spray. I understand the risks and benefits, and give consent to the Health Department and its authorized staff for my child (named at the top of this form) to get vaccinated with this vaccine.

I understand that if my child is under 10 years of age, two doses of the H1N1 influenza vaccine are required. Each dose will be administered approximately one month apart. I give consent for my child to receive two doses of the H1N1 vaccine, each dose spaced about 3 – 4 weeks apart.

Signature of Parent or Legal Guardian: **X** _____

Date: ____ / ____ / ____

SECTION F: OFFICE OF PRIVACY AND SECURITY Authorization for Disclosure of Protected Health Information		
<p>As the person signing this authorization, I understand that I am giving permission to the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) to disclose personal health information to the person(s) or organization(s) indicated below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ I understand the provision of treatment to my child cannot be conditioned on my signing of this Authorization for Disclosure Section. ♦ Any health information re-disclosed by you will no longer be protected by this authorization. ♦ The original or a copy of the authorization shall be included in my child's medical record. ♦ I have the right to revoke this authorization at any time, except to the extent that action has been taken prior to my request to withhold my child's medical record. The request must be in writing and will be effective upon delivery to the provider in possession of my child's medical records. ♦ I authorize VDH to disclose my child's health information to the child's primary care physician and school. ♦ I understand that this record will be retained for ten years after the last visit or for five years after age 18, whichever comes later. ♦ I understand this document will be given to and retained by the public health department and will not be maintained by the school. 		
SECTION G: NOTICE OF DEEMED CONSENT (Required by §32.1-45.1 of the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended)		
<p>If the health care provider or the person acting under the health care provider's direction and control is directly exposed to my child's blood in a way that may transmit disease, I understand that the law requires my child to give a venous blood sample for further tests. I understand that the tests to be performed are for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis and/or other infectious diseases and that a physician or health care provider will inform me and the exposed provider of the results of the test.</p> <p>I understand that the Virginia Department of Health will not release private medical records unless authorized above or to continue care.</p>		
<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> Please Print Your Name <small>(parent or legal guardian)</small>	<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px; position: relative;"> X </div> Signature	<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> Date
Return completed form to the student's school by <u>Monday, November 30, 2009</u>		

HEALTH DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

Date Dose Administered	Item code	Dose Number (1 st or 2 nd)	Vaccine Manufacturer	Lot Number	Vaccine Administration Site	Provider #
	H1N1-Mist				NAS	
	H1N1-PED-PC				RA LA S	
	H1N1-PED-PF				RA LA	
	H1N1-3PLUS-PC				RA LA	
	H1N1-3PLUS-PF				RA LA	
Comments: (Enter reason if vaccine not administered)						

Provider Signature: _____ Date: ____/____/____

10/07/09

2009 H1N1 INFLUENZA VACCINE

INACTIVATED (the “flu shot”)

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See <http://www.immunize.org/vis>.

1 What is 2009 H1N1 influenza?

2009 H1N1 influenza (also called Swine Flu) is caused by a new strain of influenza virus. It has spread to many countries.

Like other flu viruses, 2009 H1N1 spreads from person to person through coughing, sneezing, and sometimes through touching objects contaminated with the virus.

Signs of 2009 H1N1 can include:

- Fatigue • Fever • Sore Throat • Muscle Aches
- Chills • Coughing • Sneezing

Some people also have diarrhea and vomiting.

Most people feel better within a week. But some people get pneumonia or other serious illnesses. Some people have to be hospitalized and some die.

2 How is 2009 H1N1 different from regular (seasonal) flu?

Seasonal flu viruses change from year to year, but they are closely related to each other.

People who have had flu infections in the past usually have some immunity to seasonal flu viruses (their bodies have built up some ability to fight off the viruses).

The 2009 H1N1 flu is a new flu virus. It is very different from seasonal flu viruses.

Most people have little or no immunity to 2009 H1N1 flu (their bodies are not prepared to fight off the virus).

3 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine

Vaccines are available to protect against 2009 H1N1 influenza.

- These vaccines are made just like seasonal flu vaccines.
- They are expected to be as safe and effective as seasonal flu vaccines.
- They will not prevent “influenza-like” illnesses caused by other viruses.
- They will not prevent seasonal flu. *You should also get seasonal influenza vaccine, if you want to be protected against seasonal flu.*

Inactivated vaccine (vaccine that has killed virus in it) is injected into the muscle, like the annual flu shot. **This sheet describes the inactivated vaccine.**

A **live, intranasal** vaccine (the nasal spray vaccine) is also available. It is described in a separate sheet.

Some inactivated 2009 H1N1 vaccine contains a preservative called thimerosal to keep it free from germs. Some people have suggested that thimerosal might be related to autism. In 2004 a group of experts at the Institute of Medicine reviewed many studies looking into this theory, and found no association between thimerosal and autism. Additional studies since then reached the same conclusion.

4 Who should get 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine and when?

WHO

Groups recommended to receive 2009 H1N1 vaccine first are:

- Pregnant women
- People who live with or care for infants younger than 6 months of age
- Health care and emergency medical personnel
- Anyone from 6 months through 24 years of age
- Anyone from 25 through 64 years of age with certain chronic medical conditions or a weakened immune system

As more vaccine becomes available, these groups should also be vaccinated:

- Healthy 25 through 64 year olds
- Adults 65 years and older

The Federal government is providing this vaccine for receipt on a voluntary basis. However, state law or employers may require vaccination for certain persons.

WHEN

Get vaccinated as soon as the vaccine is available.

Children through 9 years of age should get **two doses** of vaccine, about a month apart. Older children and adults need only one dose.

5 Some people should not get the vaccine or should wait

You should not get 2009 H1N1 flu vaccine if you have a **severe (life-threatening) allergy to eggs**, or to **any other substance in the vaccine**. *Tell the person giving you the vaccine if you have any severe allergies.*

Also tell them if you have ever had:

- a life-threatening allergic reaction after a dose of seasonal flu vaccine,
- Guillain Barré Syndrome (a severe paralytic illness also called GBS).

These may not be reasons to avoid the vaccine, but the medical staff can help you decide.

If you are moderately or severely ill, you might be advised to wait until you recover before getting the vaccine. If you have a mild cold or other illness, there is usually no need to wait.

Pregnant or breastfeeding women can get inactivated 2009 H1N1 flu vaccine.

Inactivated 2009 H1N1 vaccine may be given at the same time as other vaccines, including seasonal influenza vaccine.

6 What are the risks from 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine?

A vaccine, like any medicine, could cause a serious problem, such as a severe allergic reaction. But the risk of any vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely small.

The virus in inactivated 2009 H1N1 vaccine has been killed, so you cannot get influenza from the vaccine.

The risks from inactivated 2009 H1N1 vaccine are similar to those from seasonal inactivated flu vaccine:

Mild problems:

- soreness, redness, tenderness, or swelling where the shot was given
- fainting (mainly adolescents)
- headache, muscle aches
- fever
- nausea

If these problems occur, they usually begin soon after the shot and last 1-2 days.

Severe problems:

- Life-threatening allergic reactions to vaccines are very rare. If they do occur, it is usually within a few minutes to a few hours after the shot.
- In 1976, an earlier type of swine flu vaccine was associated with cases of Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS). Since then, flu vaccines have not been clearly linked to GBS.

7 What if there is a severe reaction?

What should I look for?

Any unusual condition, such as a high fever or behavior changes. Signs of a severe allergic reaction can include difficulty breathing, hoarseness or wheezing, hives, paleness, weakness, a fast heart beat or dizziness.

What should I do?

- **Call** a doctor, or get the person to a doctor right away.
- **Tell** the doctor what happened, the date and time it happened, and when the vaccination was given.
- **Ask** your provider to report the reaction by filing a Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) form. Or you can file this report through the VAERS website at www.vaers.hhs.gov, or by calling **1-800-822-7967**.

VAERS does not provide medical advice.

8 Vaccine injury compensation

If you or your child has a reaction to the vaccine, your ability to sue is limited by law.

However, a federal program has been created to help pay for the medical care and other specific expenses of certain persons who have a serious reaction to this vaccine. For more information about this program, call **1-888-275-4772** or visit the program's website at: <http://www.hrsa.gov/countermeasurescomp/default.htm>.

9 How can I learn more?

- Ask your provider. They can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call **1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO)** or
 - Visit CDC's website at <http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu> or <http://www.cdc.gov/flu>
- Visit the web at <http://www.flu.gov>



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



Vaccine Information Statement
2009 H1N1 Inactivated Influenza Vaccine 10/2/09

2009 H1N1 INFLUENZA VACCINE

LIVE, ATTENUATED (the nasal spray vaccine)

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See <http://www.immunize.org/vis>.

1 What is 2009 H1N1 influenza?

2009 H1N1 influenza (sometimes called Swine Flu) is caused by a new strain of influenza virus. It has spread to many countries.

Like other flu viruses, 2009 H1N1 spreads from person to person through coughing, sneezing, and sometimes through touching objects contaminated with the virus.

Signs of 2009 H1N1 can include:

- Fatigue • Fever • Sore Throat • Muscle Aches
- Chills • Coughing • Sneezing

Some people also have diarrhea and vomiting.

Most people feel better within a week. But some people get pneumonia or other serious illnesses. Some people have to be hospitalized and some die.

2 How is 2009 H1N1 different from regular (seasonal) flu?

Seasonal flu viruses change from year to year, but they are closely related to each other.

People who have had flu infections in the past usually have some immunity to seasonal flu viruses (their bodies have built up some ability to fight off the viruses).

The 2009 H1N1 flu virus is a new virus strain. It is very different from seasonal flu viruses.

Most people have little or no immunity to 2009 H1N1 flu (their bodies are not prepared to fight off the virus).

3 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine

Vaccines are available to protect against 2009 H1N1 influenza.

- These vaccines are made just like seasonal flu vaccines.
- They are expected to be as safe and effective as seasonal flu vaccines.
- They will not prevent “influenza-like” illnesses caused by other viruses.

- They will not prevent seasonal flu. *You should also get seasonal influenza vaccine, if you want protection from seasonal flu.*

Live, attenuated intranasal vaccine (or LAIV) is sprayed into the nose. **This sheet describes the live, attenuated intranasal vaccine.**

An **inactivated** vaccine is also available, which is given as a shot. It is described in a separate sheet.

The 2009 H1N1 LAIV does not contain thimerosal or other preservatives. It is licensed for people from 2 through 49 years of age.

The vaccine virus is attenuated (weakened) so it will not cause illness.

4 Who should get 2009 H1N1 influenza vaccine and when?

WHO

LAIV is approved for people from 2 through 49 years of age who are not pregnant and do not have certain health conditions (see number 5 below). Groups recommended to receive 2009 H1N1 LAIV first are healthy people who:

- are from 2 through 24 years of age,
- are from 25 through 49 years of age and
 - live with or care for infants younger than 6 months of age, or
 - are health care or emergency medical personnel.

As more vaccine becomes available, other healthy 25 through 49 year olds should also be vaccinated.

Note: While certain groups should not get LAIV – for example pregnant women, people with long-term health problems, and children from 6 months to 2 years of age – it is important that they be vaccinated. They should get the flu shot.

The Federal government is providing this vaccine for receipt on a voluntary basis. However, state law or employers may require vaccination for certain persons.

WHEN

Get vaccinated as soon as the vaccine is available.

Children through 9 years of age should get **two doses** of vaccine, about a month apart. Older children and adults need only one dose.

5 Some people should not get the vaccine or should wait

You should not get 2009 H1N1 LAIV if you have a **severe (life-threatening) allergy** to **eggs**, or to **any other substance in the vaccine**. *Tell the person giving you the vaccine if you have any severe allergies.*

2009 H1N1 LAIV should not be given to the following groups.

- children younger than 2 and adults 50 years and older
- pregnant women,
- anyone with a weakened immune system,
- anyone with a long-term health problem such as
 - heart disease - kidney or liver disease
 - lung disease - metabolic disease such as diabetes
 - asthma - anemia and other blood disorders
- children younger than 5 years with asthma or one or more episodes of wheezing during the past year,
- anyone with certain muscle or nerve disorders (such as cerebral palsy) that can lead to breathing or swallowing problems,
- anyone in close contact with a person with a *severely* weakened immune system (requiring care in a protected environment, such as a bone marrow transplant unit),
- children or adolescents on long-term aspirin treatment.

If you are moderately or severely ill, you might be advised to wait until you recover before getting the vaccine. If you have a mild cold or other illness, there is usually no need to wait.

Tell your doctor if you ever had:

- a life-threatening allergic reaction after a dose of seasonal flu vaccine,
- Guillain-Barré syndrome (a severe paralytic illness also called GBS).

These may not be reasons to avoid the vaccine, but the medical staff can help you decide.

2009 H1N1 LAIV may be given at the same time as most other vaccines. Tell your doctor if you got any other vaccines within the past month or plan to get any within the next month. H1N1 LAIV and seasonal LAIV should not be given together.

6 What are the risks from 2009 H1N1 LAIV?

A vaccine, like any medicine, could cause a serious problem, such as a severe allergic reaction. But the risk of any vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely small.

The risks from 2009 H1N1 LAIV are expected to be similar to those from seasonal LAIV:

Mild problems:

Some children and adolescents 2-17 years of age have reported mild reactions, including:

- runny nose, nasal congestion or cough
- fever
- headache and muscle aches
- wheezing
- abdominal pain or occasional vomiting or diarrhea

Some adults 18-49 years of age have reported:

- runny nose or nasal congestion
- sore throat
- cough, chills, tiredness/weakness
- headache

Severe problems:

- Life-threatening allergic reactions to vaccines are very rare. If they do occur, it is usually within a few minutes to a few hours after the vaccination.
- In 1976, an earlier type of inactivated swine flu vaccine was associated with cases of Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS). LAIV has not been linked to GBS.

7 What if there is a severe reaction?

What should I look for?

Any unusual condition, such as a high fever or behavior changes. Signs of a severe allergic reaction can include difficulty breathing, hoarseness or wheezing, hives, paleness, weakness, a fast heart beat or dizziness.

What should I do?

- **Call** a doctor, or get the person to a doctor right away.
- **Tell** the doctor what happened, the date and time it happened, and when the vaccination was given.
- **Ask** your provider to report the reaction by filing a Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) form. Or you can file this report through the VAERS website at <http://www.vaers.hhs.gov>, or by calling **1-800-822-7967**.

VAERS does not provide medical advice.

8 Vaccine injury compensation

If you or your child has a reaction to the vaccine, your ability to sue is limited by law.

However, a federal program has been created to help pay for the medical care and other specific expenses of certain persons who have a serious reaction to this vaccine. For more information about this program, call **1-888-275-4772** or visit the program's website at:

<http://www.hrsa.gov/countermeasurescomp/default.htm>.

9 How can I learn more?

- Ask your provider. They can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call **1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO)** or
 - Visit CDC's website at <http://www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu> or <http://www.cdc.gov/flu>
 - Visit the web at <http://www.flu.gov>



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION



Vaccine Information Statement
2009 H1N1 LAIV

10/2/09